## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES CORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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Rew York, Friday, Jene 23, 1854. To the P abiec.

The New York HERALD has now the largest circulation of any daily journal in Euro; & or America.

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The eggregate issue of "the NERALD establishment is shout four hundred thou mand shoets per week, or over bearty millions of sheets per annum.

Mails for Europe.
THE NEW WORK HE MADE—EDITION FOR EUROPE. 'The Royal mail ster mairip Pacific, Captain Nyo, will The European mail s will close in this city at half-past ten e'clock in the morning.

The Wester Has mo, (printed in French and Doglish,) will be published at half-past rine o'clock in the scorning. Single copies in graphers sixpence. Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the

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FROM WASHINGTON In the Senate yesterday Mr. Rockwell, the re-

cently appointed Senator from Massachusetts, commenced his senatorial career by presenting the memorial of nineteen hundred citizens of Boston, asking for the immediate repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. The memorialists were, he said, mostly disposed to support the compromise measures of 1850, but favored repeal because of the passage of the Nebraska bill. At the suggestion of Mr. Dixon the motion to refer the petition was postponed till to-day, when, perhaps, he will lay before the public the facts connected with the origin of the repeal of the Missouri compromise. The first practical step towards the realization of the magnificent idea of connecting China with the United States by means of steamers was broached by Mr. Seward, who reported a bill establishing a line of steam vessels of two thousand tons burthen between California and Shanghae, stopping at the Sandwich Islands and Japan. Half a million dollars annually for five years for transporting the mails on this route is to be given. The bill also provides that in case the receipts of postage do not reach the required amount the deficit shall be paid out of the treasury. A though the source from whence the measure emimates precludes the hope of any speedy action in its behalf, yet public attention will be directed to the immense importance of the enterprise, and lead to an active inquiry into the subject, which is one of the most notable remaining to be accomplished by our people. The anticipated popular movement against the proposed reciprocity treaty with the British North American provinces has begun. The proceedings of a meeting held in Delaware, remonstrating against any reciprocity in breadstuffs, were presented by Mr. Clayton. There seems to be no limit to the projects of the land speculators. The most recent is an application for land in aid of the construction of the Hoosac tunnel, in Massachusetts. The Legislature of Mas sechusetts has already granted its aid to the extent of several million of dollars for this scheme, which it is believed by many well informed upon the subject will occupy a quarter of a century of time and exhaust the placers of California in its construction. The proposition to bestow land upon such railroad companies as will carry the mails free of expense was renewed in form by Mr. Rusk. The ion on the Insane Land bill was continued.

In the House the Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill appropriating ten million dollars for carrying into effect the stipulations of the Gadsden treaty. We refer to the editorial article in another column for our views on this matter. The recent defeat of the scheme of the Postmaster General to increase the taxes of the people by the imposition of additional postage on letters has led to the introduction of a bill the provisions of which are rather more reasonable than those contained in the one so decidedly rejected. An unsuccessful motion was made to put the bill on its passage. It comes up to-day, when we hope the friends of low postage will carefully inquire into the subject. Some further explanations regarding the recent fracas between Messrs. Churchwell and Cullum were made. In Committee, the General Appropriation bill was under consideration. and several amendments were

acted on. • The Gadsden-Santa Anna treaty is given complete

on the first page.

THE LAW COURTS. Under our legal reports will be found a very curious and extraordinary case of the alleged lunacy of Mr. Dunlap, the florist, who was present in court and in answer to the Judge gave a clear and con secutive detail of the whole circumstances connected with his arrest and imprisonment. There is a great deal of mystery about the case, the alleged lumitic contending that family disputes and his own property have been the incentives to his incarceration The proceedings in the matter before the Supreme Court yesterday savor a little of the romantic, and

will be read with much interest. A full report of the proceedings in the case of Walker vs. Walker, on an application for divorce, in the Court of Common Pleas, is given elsewhere.

MISCELLANEOUS. Our correspondent at Grand Turk (Turks Islands) sends us another very interesting letter relative to the imprisonment of Mr. Nelson, United States Consal at that place, with a succinct summary of all the events which preceded this strange act of the local judiciary. It is published in another column.

The New Hampshire Legislature yesterday agreed to reconsider the motion indefinitely postponing the election of United States Senators. will take place on Thursday next, and the balloting on the following day. As the Legislature have voted to finally adjourn on the 1st of July, there will pro hably be no election. The debate on the anti-Ne raska resolutions comes off on Tuesday.

AFFAIRS IN THE CITY. n reference to the confession of Lyman Barr, the envict now in the State prison, who implicated several others with him in the setting fire to Mr. Jennings' store, officers Hamblin and Dowling hav

arrested two young men charged with being parties to t'Ae incendiary. They were committed by Justic & Oeberne for a further hearing. The account of t'ae arrests will be found under the Pelice Intelli-

There have been two cases of Asiatic cholera in the First ward since Wednesday—one on Wednes night and the other yesterday morning. The first was named Charles Patterson, whose attack was violent, and whose recovery is doubtful. The name of the other was James Water, who died within a few hours after he was seized with the cholera pains. These cases were in West and Washington streets.

PROM EUROPE. The mails brought by the steamship Canada, from Liverpool, arrived in this city about one o'clock this morning. On the eighth page may be found some interesting intelligence regarding the defeat of the Imperial forces at Shanghae, by the Americans and Europeans, the latest news from the seat of war, and extracts from the London journals relative to the alterations in the composition of the British Cannet, and the aspect of affairs generally.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The proposals for the one unilion canal loan were pened by the commissioners of the Canal Fund yesterday merning, at Albany. Over six million dollars were offered. The loan was awarded to eighteen different bidders, averaging eighteen per cent pre mium, in sums ranging from one hundred theusand

to two thousand dollars. The State Temperance Convention decided not to nominate separate candidates for State officers at the fall election. A committee was appointed, that will exercise the discretion of recommending for whom the vote of the party shall be given. In connection with this subject we would refer to the letter of Gov. Seymour, addressed to the Temperance Affiance just prior to the election of 1852, the publication of which has been so frequently demanded by his friends. The charge often made against the Governor, that he had pledged himself before the election not to veto a prohibitory liquor law, is entirely refuted in this document, which has so long been withheld by the teetotallers.

I be Gad sden Treaty—Santa Anna's Ultimatu

Accepted-Call for the Money. Santa Anna has returned the Gadsden treaty with his ultimetum, to Washington. He requires the payment of seven millions cash down, and the other three millions at the end of six months; and the President having acceded to this requisition, has sent up a message to the House of Representatives, requesting an appropriation for the money to the full amount of the whole ten millions. Nay, more-with an alacrity of obedience becoming the occasion, and the straitened circumstances of the Mexican Dictator, Mr. Houston, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, has reported a bill in conformity with the President's applica-

His Serene Highness, General Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, is a wise man. He had agreed with Gen. Gadsden for twenty millions; but is willing to compromise upon half the money, cash down. Power, in Mexico, is proverbially unsafe and ephemeral. He who has it to-day, especially if short of tunds, may be displaced to-morrow. Revolutious are the rule, and internal tranquility is the exception, in the Mexican administration of affairs. Santa Anna, therefore, with commendable foresight and sagacity, asks for the ten millions, cash down. Instalments running on for two or three years to come are not the thing for him. He may be deposed and driven from the country by a revolution before the end of the year unless he has the "material and financial aid" necessary to secure the loyalty of his army. But what is it that he cannot do with ten millions cash in hand? He can increase his army to a hundred thousand men-ho can set up his empire upon a scale of grandeur utterly eclipsing the coronation of Faustin Soulouque-he can establish a navy-he can defy the clergy, and levy contributions upon their churches and estates with impunity-he can extirpate the Apaches and the filibusteros from his northern departments; for with ten millions of ready cash a shrewd speculator and unscrupulous manager like Santa Anna can do almost anything in Mexico. His Serene Highness has, therefore, acted the part of a wise man in demanding his treaty money cash in hand. Thus he will have the use of it, while in half yearly instalments running through two or three years, the bulk of it might fall into the hands of Alvarez, or some other revolutionary successor in office.

And what is the inconvenience to us? We have thirty millions surplus in the Treasury. Depletion is necessary to relieve the Treasury of the plethora from which it is now suffering. Hence a bill has been introduced into the House for reducing the revenues from the customs. Depletion being thus demanded by the doctor of the Treasury himself, what objection can there be to Santa Anna's plan of blood letting? The quicker the cure the better. It must be so, or the President would not recommend the throwing of ten millions of dollars into the sea. When the ship is waterlogged, even if it be with specie, it must be thrown overboard. In any other view, the administration has ratified the most unblushing swindle ever perpetrated upon the country, and Congress is insultingly asked to fork over the supplies. The bargain has been made, and all that is wanting is the money, seven millions cash down-can't do with less-and three millions at the expiration of six months.

Now the question arises, is the House of Representatives prepared to swallow this Gadsden treaty at a single gulp? There has been a discussion of several months, from time to time, upon the two or three millions of the Deficiency bill for necessary or useful domestic expenditures, all among ourselves; and yet the bill had to be cut down a million or so before it could be passed—so tenacious and prudent was the House concerning the people's money. But here we have a demand put in for ten millions for the benefit of Santa Anna and his affiliated stockjobbers and speculators. or, in more polite terms, an appropriation is modestly called for of ten millions for the benefit of a foreign potentate. And what is the equivalent to us? A strip of desert country of the most frightful sterility and desolation, and a discharge from the duty of protecting the Mexican frontiers against the Apaches. That, we believe, is all. The country acquired is a most outrageous humbug. It does not even give us Cooke's desert wagon route for the Pacific Railroad. It cedes to us the Apaches included in the grant. and the duty of fighting them upon our own soil or the privilege of permitting them to murder and plunder our own emigrants without interruption, just as we may choose. And for all these concessions of land and people, (such as they are,) we are only asked to pay in ready cash ten millions of dollars.

The administration appear to be as much delighted with the bargain as Santa Anna. The application for the funds is made upon the House with an air of triumph. "Only ten millions-we have thirty millions surplus-and see what Santa Anna gives us. He releases us | we can get will not satisfy his wants.

from the Indians he codes us a strip of territory some four or five hundred miles long, full of mountains, stone quarries, and good building sand, and any quantity of minerals yet to be discovered, and all for ten millions of dollars." This statement ought to silence all opposition in the House as to value received for the cash agreed upon. But we perceive that Mr. Benton has asked the privilege of exposing certain alleged unlawful irregularities in the making of this Gadsden treaty. He asks, as a privilege, the liberty to do this before the bill is

We are thus led to infer that unless this privilege is granted we may expect the bill to be shipped through under the previous question. But, can this possibly be so? Can it be possible that the administrat on party in the House have resolved to stifle all investigation into the history and modus operandi of this Gadsden treaty? Is it so corrupt that it will not bear exposure to the light; or is the House so subservient that it dare not refuse obedience to the Cabinet? We hope not. We expect, and the country expects, before a penny of this money is appropriated by the House, that it will sift this Gadsden treaty from top to bottom, call for persons and papers, and ascertain how many and who are the outside and inside speculators concerned, and how far they may be severally interested in the treaty as it stands. The Senate, it is said, did cut off a lot of Gardner and Galphin claims, but how are the House to know without the evidence?

There should be moral courage and indepen dence enough remaining in the House to call for all the facts, all the papers, all the correspon dence, and all the witnesses necessary for thorough examination into the curious and mysterious history of this Gadsden treaty, from first to last, including the stockjobbers at Washington, and the capitalists and stockjobbers concerned, English, Mexican and American, in the city of Mexico. If such an examination is made, there is a fine prospect that the ten millions of this Gadsden treaty will be reserved to meet the expenses of our forthcoming war with Spain. Benton is not only entitled to a hearing, but the House, from all the considerations of independence, honesty, public justice and economy, is bound to make a full investigation into the merits and the mysteries of this Gadsden treaty.

THE TARIFF PROJECTS .- To close the cataogue of tariff projects we give elsewhere the bill of the Secretary of the Treasury, in virtue of which the government organ at Washington characterized Mr. Guthrie as a statesman of unsurpassed ability. It is stated by the minority of the Committee of Ways and Means to be substantially the same as the bill they reported in lieu of that of the majority of the committee: there are however some rather material differences between them. As none of the three projects thus laid before the public is likely to pass, it will be enough just to notice a few of the leading features which characterise each. Mr. Guthrie makes three schedules, one at 100 per cent, which is confined to brandy and other spirituous beverages; another free, which includes besides the usual free articles, acids, animals, all kinds of barks, books, music and engravings, brass, copper in pigs or bars, dyeing materials, earthenware, hair, horn, machinery for the manufacture of linen or flax goods, marble, nuts, oils, raw silk, skins and hides, tallow, wines, cabinet woods and firewood, raw wool, and nearly all metals excent iron; and a third, comprising all the articles not included in the two others, subject to a duty of twenty-five per cent ad valorem. Mr Guthrie's plan has one advantage over that of the Committee of Ways and Means, it is far simpler, and would necessarily obviate much of the confusion and difficulty arising under the present tariff. It has likewise a larger free list, and from its admitting under this head used in manufacturing, is likely to be much more popular with manufacturers than the other scheme. But we have yet to see, in the first place, how a general rate of duty for all unenumerated articles would answer, and in the second how much revenue would be raise. under Mr. Guthrie's project. There are a vast number of articles (which it would be tedions to mention here in detail,) between which a judicions tariff maker should discriminate Cortain ommodities, required by the poor, which are hardly entitled to be admitted free, should not lowever pay as much duty as others which are used as objects of luxury by the rich. The Draconian system will not answer any better in commercial than in penal legislation; and however great the beauty of simplicity, it is as uneasonable to tax the whole mass of merchandise alike as it would be to insist on the owners selling clock work and paving stones, quicksilver and ditch water at the same price per pound or per quart. This fact the minority of the Committee of Ways and Means most foolishly ignore. Complications are essential to all sublunary affairs; you can no more reduce everything to one uniform standard than you can enact that babies shall be all born the same size,

or men's minds universally alike. Again, on what principles does Mr. Guthrie include wines and watches in his free list? Why should champagne be free, when coal pays a tax? On what possible principle should we enable rich men to buy watches cheap, while poor men pay dear for their linens and woollens? If the Secretary wants to check the adulteration of wines, why not resort to the very simple process of imposing a specific duty? Why should wine be admitted on more favorable terms than brandy? Is it because the poor consume more of the latter, the rich more of the former? The favor shown to wine and watches looks as thought Mr. Guthrie really wished to frame an aristocratic tariff.

Finally, what revenue would this project of the Secretary's be likely to produce? Striking out from the list of duties received last year those levied on all the articles he would add to the free list, and averaging the others at twenty-five per cent, would the total revenue be materially diminished? We don't believe it would. We do not believe that any sensible relief would be afforded to the country, or the Trea-

sury.

In point of fact, it is very questionable whether any one of the gentlemen who have given birth to tariff schemes ever intended seriously to agitate for a change of our present rates of duty. Those connected with the administration-and nearly all belong to this catagory-must have known sometime ago that the President intended to keep Santa Anna affoat, and to spend money in Spain and elsewhere; they could never have thought of cutting down the revenue. To have proposed such a thing while Pierce is at the head of affairs would have been absurd: All the money

VERY CURIOUS AND INTERESTING FROM URINA ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE IN THE FIELD. The most extraordinary, unexpected and startling piece of intelligence by the Canada is the patch received yesterday from Boston, giving a brief but somewhat circumstantial account of the defeat of the Chinese imperialists by the English and American forces, including a list of the killed and wounded of the allies.

It seems that the attack was made by the imperialists on the foreign settlements at Shanghae, (the mercantile quarter of the Americans and English, including their consular offices, merchants' residences, &c.,) which led to the storming and destruction of the imperial camp on the 4th of April. The news is probable, from the fact that for some months previous the attitude of the imperialists before Shanghae menaced the safety of the quarter occupied by the English and American officials and mercantile residents. As early as the 24th January last the American ship Oneida sailed from Shanghae, with a full cargo of tea, for New York, without paying duty, owing to the quarrel between the rebels and imperialists. each claiming ascendancy over the port. The Oneida left under the notification of the American Consul to the effect that "as vessels under other foreign flags are allowed by the Chinese to enter and leave the pert of Shanghae, without reporting or paying duties at the Custom House, so any American ship's papers deposited at the Consulate will be delivered without the production of the usual Chinese port clearance." The rebels occupied the river, and the imperialists the land, at that time. The system of free trade, adopted, in conse quence, by the Americans and English, has doubtless been the provocation to the attempt of the imperial army to expel those "outside parbarians" from the city, under the idea that they were acting as allies of the rebels.

If the news of this curious affair is trucit probably is-who can predict the results to which it may lead? The alliance of the French and English in battle by land and sea, is a strange thing under a Napoleon; but the defeat of the Chinese imperial army at Shangbae by the allied American and English forces, when nobody supposed that either the Americans or English had any land forces out there, is still more astonishing. We live in a fast age; and if things go on at this rate, we may expect in due time to hear of the conquest of China by the Anglo-American forces, and then a fight between them over the spoils. The opium war was but the beginning of the mo-

dern history of China. POLITICAL GOSSIP-NOMINEES FOR THE CITY AND STATE OFFICES.—The time is now approaching when the preliminary arrangements for the charter elections will be made and the candidates placed in the field. There will be no less than fix regularly nominated candidates for the office of Mayor, and we hope to see stump candidates for all the city offices. Let those gentlemen who are familiar with civic affairs place their names before the public as candidates for such offices as they may be competent to fill; then their merits may be thoroughly canvassed, and the old, corrupt, rotten system of primary elections will be broken up, a consummation most devoutly to be wished. This movement, once commenced in the city, would be extensively imitated throughout the State. It seems to us to be the only remedy for the people in their present strait. Now, at every election, they are over-ridden by four or five thousand loafers, who, by the liberal use of bad rum, hard fists, and the most unblushing impudence, manage to control the nominating conventions. while the voter-good, easy man-walks up to the polls and exercises the glorious privilege of a freeman by voting for a string of people that he knows nothing about, and many of whom he never heard of previous to their

nomination. One stump candidate is already in field. We refer to Mr. John Wheeler, who aspires to be re-elected to Congress, and who has placed himself before the voters of his district. Whether Mr. Wheeler is elected or not, he deserves crédit for his boldness in thus placing himself before his constituents without the support of either section

of his party.

The contest in the State bids fair to be highly exciting. The Know Nothing and temperance organizations will enter largely into the contest, and they may influence the nominations. Mr. Seward desires to run for the gubernatorial chair, and he will probably be the whig nominee. He would be bitterly opposed by the Know Nothings, as his influence has always been exerted to forward the plans of Archbishop Hughes. Among other persons spoken of for the whig nomination, we have Ogden Hoffman, at present Attorney General of this State, Judge W. W. Campbell, Daniel Ullman, and Judge Kent. On the other side, Governor Seymour and Judge Bronson have declined a nomination, and they will both retire to the sweets of private life, allowing the hards and softs to fight it out among themselves. The state of feeling is such that at the present time it is impossible to say how they will go to work or who they will nominate.

There will be a highly interesting contest at the city election. Last year the pseudo-reformers carried everything before them, and promised to do the most extraordinary things for the city. They have done nothing at all, and our citizens have been obliged to sweep their streets with their own house-brooms. It is to be hoped that the people will put no more trust in committees or other humbugs, but come out boldly in support of their own candidates, whether it be for Mayor, Aldermen Councilmen, City Judge, Recorder, or Register. Some of the partisans have already com-

menced agitation in favor of their friends. A great many people are "talked about" for Mayor. Genin, the Broadway sweeper, is a prominent stump candidate, and if he will come out and announce himself as a candidate he will receive a hearty support from many citizens. He is enterprizing, sharpwitted and vigorous, a good specimen of young America. Among the persons likely to receive the whig nomination we hear the names of Daniel Lord, counsellor, George Peckham. (of the house of Eno, Roberts & Co.,) Nathan C. Ely. (President of the Board of Aldermen.) ex-Sheriff Thomas Carnley, and Zophar Mills, President of the Fire Department Association. If Mr. Mills gets the whig nomination he expects that the whig temperance and firemen vote will elect him. Among the democrats nominated we hear the names of Senator Barr and Timothy Daly on the hard shell side. The softs talk about almost everybody, but both of these parties have done nothing but talk during the last

few months. Abraham Russell, Esq., will be supported by the native as well as other interests for the

to fill the office. George W. Riblet will be a candidate on the whig side for the office of Register of the city. On the democratic side there are two gentlemen mentioned-Messrs. John S. Giles and Charles H. Ring.

Chauncey W. Shaffer, the soft shell, temperance, reform and Know Nothing candidate for District Attorney at the last election, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, and will probably receive the support of several factions, including the temperance men and the Knew Nothings.

The next election will be a sharply contested one, and its results will surprise some of the old politicians; they will not be required to make nominatious, and it is believed that many people will be rash enough to think and act for themselves. Look out for November gales!

RUMSELLING IN NEW YORK-THE NUMBER OF LICENSES DIMINISHED ONE HALF .- The regular session of the Board of Excise, which commenced on the first day of May, closed yesterday; two thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven licenses having been issued. Last year the number was over six thousand, and, in the year preceding that, about six thousand.

The Board will sit one day more for each ward commencing this morning, but public opinion is so strongly in favor of restricting the trade, and diminishing the number of low grogshops which now disgrace almost every corner of every street in the city, that but few more licences will be granted. To those who desire that the city peace should be preserved, and that the quiet of the Sabbath should no longer be broken by drunken brawlers, the present prospect of a restriction and diminution in the liquor trade is quite encouraging.

The following table gives a comparative statement of the number of licenses issued during this year, the years 1853 and 1852, in each ward of the city. The totals are not strictly correct, because in some wards licenses were issued after the regular days, and the entries of such licenses were so much scattered that they could not be collected. The annexed statement, so far as the number of licenses issued on the regular days in each ward is concerned, will be found to be correct :-

The highest number this year is two thousand nine bundred and sixty-seven, and the excess is caused by the fact that in some wards the councilmen could not stand the "outside pressure," and melted before the plaintive appeals of the keepers of tippling shops and corner greceries.

The decrease is great and important, notwithstanding all these facts, and it shows that there is considerable power among the members of the new temperance party, as they have succeeded in cutting down the number of licenses in every ward, and in several wards no licenses at all have been granted. The officers of the association known as the Carson League advertise that they will be glad to receive the names of persons who sell liquors without license, for the purpose of prosecution. This, however, is the duty of the captains of police, and they will find it a most excellent way to preserve the peace of the city.

The temperance men should be satisfied with If the trade is restricted and the law against offenders enforced, there will be no need of such a strong prohibitory enactment as that which was vetoed by Governor Seymour last

DISSOLUTION OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.-Lord Elgin has not enjoyed much repose since his return to the seat of his government. A squabble between the French and English citizens of Quebec took place on his arrival, and more recently the ministry were defeated, and \* was found necessary to prorogue and dissolve Parliament. The details will be found under the telegraphic head. The cause of this last movement is obvious. The Hincks administratration have been amusing the country for a couple of years or more with promises of two great measures, one the secularization of the clergy reserves, or in other words, the appropriation to educational purposes of funds originally set apart for the support of certain ecclesiastical sects; the other, the construction of a grand trunk railway throughout the province. It so happens that Mr. Hincks is unable to carry out his engagements in reference to either of these two projects. Whether in consequence of intimations received from the imperial government, or from the usual conservative tendencies of parties in power, the faction he leads declines to take the responsibility of dealing with the clergy reserve question as the country expected; hence one ground of opposition. For the other, Mr. Hincks is hardly responsible. The state of the British money market prevents the contractors of the Grand Trunk Railway from fulfilling their contracts and a portion of the work has been stopped. It seems to be generally feared in the province that the whole of it will be abandoned. To these causes the ministerial defeat must be ascribed. Of the effects of that defeat it is as yet premature to speak. A new election will most likely send to Parliament a duplicate of the present house; but it is hard to perceive where materials for a new ministry can be found. One or two new men-like George Brown-may possibly be added by way of leaven to the old batch-but it is doubtful whether Canada can dispense with Cameron, Morris, Taché or Drummond. Mr. Hincks also may possibly be regarded as a necessary man; though his wealth may now render him more indifferent to office than he used to be. Lord El-

ing free farms to actual settlers upon the public lands is still awaiting the action of the Senate. The veto of the Lunatic Asylum bill has given the Homestead measure a deadly blow, if there is any consistency in the administration. But Gen. Cass has defended the veto, as not affecting the principle of the Homestead bill. It is said that certain Northern Nebraska men, considerably frightened by the antipost of City Judge. He is able and competent slavery clamor of the North, are anxious to

gin himself returns to England this fail, and

will not probably assume the government of

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.-The House bill grant-

Canada after that date.

right themselves before their constituents by voting a free farm to the settlers on the public domain. And so, rumor says, there is a prospeet of the passage of the bill. We shall see Things are in a revolutionary condition at Washington, and there is no telling what may happen. But we should like to know whether the constitution, in the manner of granting lands, has made a distinction between the lunatic and the squatter. The administration has declared in favor of the railroad land jobbers. Now, let us see what are its constitutional opinions of squatter sovereignty. Let the Senate pass the Homestead bill.

The Literary Institutions of New York-Aster

Place and Vicinity.

It has long been considered a desideratum that the largest and most important libraries in this city should be located in the same vicinity; and where the Astor Library was established in Lafayette place, and the Mercantile Library removed to Astorplace, in the same vicinity, it was hoped that the object might be effected, and thus that a grand literary centre for the convenience of citizens and strangers would be permanently located in that impertant and commedious section of the city. To add to the prospect so desirable, Mr. Peter Cooper's scientific and literary institution, and the spacious building of the American Bible Society, are in the same vicinity. It only remained for the New York Society Library and the Historical Society to obtain sites for the buildings which they propose to erect for their large and valuable libraries, in or near Astor place, to carry out the hopes and expectations of the friends of literature generally.

We regret that these two societies have each purchased sites wide apart from the location referred to., the Society Library, the oldest of these institutions, intending to erect a fire-proof edifice in University place, near Thirteenth street, while the Historical S. ciety are also about building a fire-proof edifice for their invaluable collection of books, manuscripts and antiquities, in Second avenue, near Eleventh street, and quite in the eastern part of the city. At the recent special meeting of the latter society, it appears that they are still deficient of the amount required for a building such as they desire to erect, about tem thousand dollars, to collect which amount a committee was appointed to obtain subscriptions.

In this doubtful and unsatisfactory situation of affairs with regard to the buildings proposed to beerected by these two societies, the question has been raised by some of our citizens, whether they had not better remain as they are until the comple tion of the fire-proof edifice of Mr. Cooper. Designed, as it is, for an institution projected by himself, some years must doubtless clapse, after its completion, before the books, scientific apparatus, and other objects of interest, intended to be contained within its walls can be collected; would not Mr. Cooper, therefore, consent to accommodate the libraries of the two societies within the spacious iron and stone walls of his edifice for a few years, until they can accumulate strength from their own resources and the liberality of wealthy citizens, toenable them to erect buildings of their own, and establish permanent funds for their support? Mr. Peter Cooper, who has already offered to accommodate the collection of Egyptian antiquities, if purchased from Dr. Abbott, would thus add to the public benefits he proposes to bestow on the city, and secure the location where he has fixed his own institution, as a literary centre where the friends of learning and of the arts and sciences may daily resort, as do the merchants and other votaries of business, at the less central marts of commerce in the lower part of the city.

By a permanent fund for these societies, we mean a fund similar to that created by Mr. Astor in his will establishing the Astor Library, sufficient to increase the stock of books so much demanded by the growing wants of the public. This is a point toooften lost sight of by those public spirited individuals who are constantly making efforts to build up literary institutions. For the collection of a largelibrary, it is surely far better to remain for years in a leased building, and devote all the funds of an institution to the collection of books by purchase, and the payment of necessary expenses, than to expend all the energies of its friends in buildings, while the increase of the library, which should be the main object of such associations, is neglected. The more important operations of the two societies referred to have been trammelled by their efforts re-We hope our citizens who take an interest in such matters will press this subject upon the attention of those who have it in their power to concentrate these libraries in the same vicinity.

The following are the reported numb

in the libraries of the institut	ions referred to:-
Astor Library Mercantile Library New York Society Library New York Historical Society	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE
TotalValuable biblical collection o Bible Society, about	the American
Total	174,000

lso located in the building of the American Bible Society several bookstores and collections of books, belonging to various societies and individuals. No section of this city is more convenient of access by railroads and stages than Aster It should be mentioned that the building fund of

the Historical Society consists of subscriptions from citizens, and a bequest of five thousand dollars from the late Miss Demilt—amounting in all, with in-terest, to about thirty thousand dollars; while that of the Society Library, derived entirely from their own resources, except a bequest of five thousand dollars from Miss Demilt, and including the lots owned by them in University place, amounts to about seventy five thousand dollars.

It is somewhat singular that among all the donations and bequests which have been bestowed by wealthy individuals at their decease on the institu tions of this city, the only person who, on making a will, has remembered the two important literary societies referred to, or indeed any similar institution here, was a lady of one of our old New York families. The endowment of Mr. Astor was, it will lished by his will, and bearing his name. Is not this a hint worthy the consideration of some of our millionaires whose wills are not already prepared?

City Intelligence.

THE WEATHER .- What a change has come over the weather. From gause and linen it has gone to cloths, carsimeres, overshoes, and almost to overcoats. For some days past the thermometer has stood at 82 degrees, but yesterday it suddenly fell to 62 degrees, a change cient to turn our sweltering to shivering. From morning until midnight yesterday the skies were lowering and dark with clouds, at intervals the rain falling copiously. We were wanting little cooler weather than we have had of late, and also some rain to refresh the atmosphere, brighten up the flowers, and lay the dust in the streets; but yesterday all these came with a rush making "too much of a good thing," as the saying goes Our citizens were placed in a situation in which they Our citizens were placed in a situation in which they could well appreciate the story of the darkey who prayed for potatoes. Sambo sat down to dinner, and the farebeing rather scanty, as it generally is with those of the sable hue, and Sambo having a streak of piety running through him, had great confidence in the power of prayer. Happening at this time to have a potato appetite, and there being none before him, he sent up as invocation for this vegetable, during which some mischisvous person who overheard him resolved to answer his call, and commenced a shower of potatoes into the negree's cabin. Sambo cut ahort his speech, and coulty eyeing the mercers falling about him, smashing through the windows, breaking his plates, &c., when the shower was over he piously cjaculated, "All right massa—all right; but please infi em down a little lighter sort time." Our citizens have for many days been broiling beneath a summer's sun, and doubtless many invocations were sent up for cooler weather and refreshing showers, the call has been answered, but we have no doubt all will join with us in requesting the clerk of the weather to let us have the little lighter next time.

Yachting—The new yacht Julia, built for Mr. Water-

YACHTING.—The new yacht Julia, built for Mr. Wate bury, by George Steers, the well known builder of the America, made her first trial trip on Wednesday after